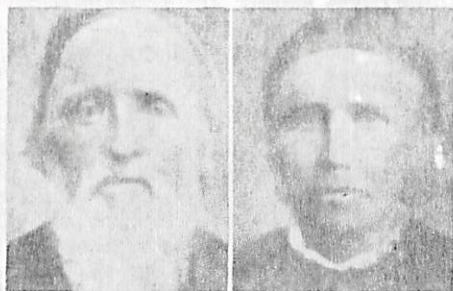


The ship arrived in New York on July 19, 1863, after six long weeks crossing the ocean. The ship was welcomed by William C. Staines, the Church representative in New York. Most of the saints on the ship journeyed to Utah, crossing the plains with the Thomas E. Ricks train, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 4, 1863. After 1,000 miles Mary Ellen was 12 years old and walked most of the way. She later moved to Heber with parents and sister Phebe. Her mother died in 1869.

Mary Ellen and Henry were parents of 12 children, Mary Janett, Phebe Hannah, Henry Thomas, Margaret, Emma, Daniel, Sarah Ann, William, Rose Ellen, Jessie and Jean.

They lived in Buysville. It later was known as Daniel. She was a counselor in the Relief Society for many years. They lived in Daniel 30 years, then they moved to Victor, Idaho. There she and her husband spent the last years of their lives and are buried there.

HENERY AND SARAH ANN RICHMOND NELSON



Henry Nelson was born in Moreland, Westmoreland County, England, on September 18, 1862, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Thompson Nelson. Married Sarah Ann Richmond at Nauvoo, Ill. in 1847. She was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bunch Richmond. Henry died September 12, 1894, at Buysville.

While Henry Nelson was still a boy his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth, joined the Church and, leaving their home in England, came to make their home with the Saints in Illinois, bringing young Henry and Henry Sr.'s two brothers, William and Isaac, with them. Here at Nauvoo in 1847, at the age of 21, Henry met and married Sarah Ann

Richmond, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bunch Richmond. The young couple started with an ox-team company, on the long trek across the plains to Utah. At Council Bluffs, a baby boy was born, October 28, 1850, and was named Henry Thomas.

Before the end of the year the little family arrived safely in Utah, making their home at Provo. Eight more children were born while they lived at Provo. Many times he told his grandchildren of the great plague of crickets and how he and his wife and children went out into the fields to fight them. Almost at the point of exhaustion, they all knelt in the fields, as all the other saints were doing, and prayed to God for deliverance from the plague. He told how the Lord answered their prayers.

After living in Provo 14 years, Henry, Sarah Ann, his aging mother and his children moved to Heber City, in Provo Valley, in 1864 and spent the remainder of his life. They first went to Heber, then to Buysville, where they moved to in 1874. Four more children were born. Henry and his boys hauled wood to Salt Lake by ox teams to fire the furnaces used when the temple was built.

He died at his home in Buysville. At the time of his death he held the office of High Priest in the LDS Church.

Henry and Sarah Ann were the parents of 13 children: Henry Thomas, Jessie Richmond, William Richard, Wilford, Sarah Alice, Mercy Jane, Joseph Averett, Margaret, John Benjamin, Hyrum, Emma, and Mary Emily.

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Provo
Valley
RRUM p 882

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only. It accounts for about a third of the value of goods and services produced in Portugal. Agriculture and fishing together account for about 15 per cent. Service industries, such as government, communication and transportation, and wholesale and retail trade, account for most of the rest.

Natural Resources. Portugal has some valuable mineral resources, but—for the most part—these resources have not been well developed. Northern Portugal has deposits of coal, and the southeast has copper. Wolframite, a mineral used in making a metal called tungsten, is found in the country's mountainous regions.

Forests cover about a third of Portugal. Large pine forests stand in the north. Oak forests in central and southern Portugal yield large quantities of cork.

Portugal's rivers, especially the Douro and Tagus, provide power for electricity and for manufacturing plants. The Atlantic Ocean is another important resource. Many Portuguese have long depended on its fish for their livelihoods.

Manufacturing. The production of metals and machinery is the leading manufacturing activity in Portugal. Steel mills that operate near Lisbon rank among the country's main heavy industries. Shipbuilding and petroleum production are other important heavy industries. Other Portuguese industries include food processing—especially fish, olive oil, and wine—and the manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather goods, and cork products. The crafts of the Portuguese people also add to the country's manufacturing output.

Agriculture and Fishing. Wine grapes are grown in the river valleys that cut across Portugal. The vineyards of the Douro Valley yield grapes for port wine, which is named for the city of Porto. Grapes from the Madeiras are used for Madeira wine. The vineyards of southern Portugal grow eating grapes. Other crops grown in Portugal include almonds, corn, figs, lemons, limes, olives, oranges, rice, and wheat. Some farmers

E. Grans, Bruce Coleman Inc.



Flat Plains cover much of Portugal. In southwestern Portugal, *left*, the Coastal Plains rise to meet the mountains of the Southern Tablelands.

CHARLES EDWIN AND MARIA PRICE THACKER

Charles Edwin Thacker was born August 18, 1862, in Salt Lake City, son of William and Rachel Tonks Thacker. He married Maria Rawlins Price on November 29, 1882, in the Endowment House, ceremony by Daniel H. Wells. She was born August 22, 1864, at Ash Hollow, Nebraska, in a wagon on the way to Utah, daughter of James and



Ann Powell Price Jr. Charles died June 8, 1933, and Maria died July 28, 1937, at Charleston.

His parents homesteaded at Smithfield, in Cache Valley, and in Summit County before coming to Wasatch County in 1871, where they took up a homestead in Buysville.

Charles often told of herding their cattle on the grassy hills near Daniel and other chores performed by pioneer children.

When he was 19 years old he became very ill and had to have a lot of nursing. One of those who helped was Maria Rawlins Price, a lovely brown-haired girl with beautiful brown eyes. She was a daughter of James Price Jr. and Ann Powell, and was born while her parents were coming to Utah in a wagon train. The train stopped in Ash Hollow, Nebraska, long enough for her to make her appearance on August 22, 1864, and then wound on the long journey to Great Salt Lake Valley. She was named Maria Rawlins for the captain of the wagon train, Joseph S. Rawlins.

Maria and Charles were married in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City by Daniel H. Wells, on November 29, 1882. They lived in Buysville several years, where Charles farmed and worked at various jobs available. He was fond of working with oxen and was a great trader in horses, mules, oxen and range cattle, and always had some around. He owned and worked 10 yoke of oxen (two head) at one time. He took timber contracts at the Park City mines when they were booming, camping there for two or three summers in the mountains above Park City, and furnished timbers for the mines, along with other men from Heber.

He had a deep love for the mountains, so he bought a shingle mill and took his little family to the mountains to run it.

Many of the shingles on the homes in Heber Valley came from his mill. He had an interest in a business in the Teton Basin in Idaho at one time, but he always returned to Wasatch.

Charles and his brother Fred bought a ranch on Blacks Fork, Wyoming, at one-half interest apiece, that Dr. Brewster, doctor at Ft. Bridger when the soldiers were there, had bought and built a large two-family home on. Mrs. Charlie Handley of Ogden owned the ranch and had been leasing it out. Charles also owned and operated a sawmill on Sage Creek, Wyo., west and north over the mountains from Henrys Fork. He took a contract from the Bell Telephone Co. to furnish 30 miles of poles from Carter Station on the Union Pacific Railroad to Lone Tree, Wyo. It was a big job, red pine poles 25 feet long and 8 inches at the tip. The poles had to be cut and peeled by hand with axes. It was grueling work. Took two years for that job along with the sawmilling. This was the first telephone line in that country. Messages were delivered by horseback until the line was put in.

His own son, Dave, hauled more of those poles than anyone else, with four horses. Scattered them along the entire 30 miles. Fifty-five years later, in the fall of 1958 Dave visited this line and some of those poles are still standing. Some have been braced and some replaced.

After returning from Wyoming he owned and operated a sawmill in Daniels Canyon and Strawberry Valley.

In 1899, they were living in Charleston when the railroad came to Wasatch County. The right of way went through the home of Charles and Maria's, or "Aunt Nina's," as she was affectionately called. The railroad company bought their property and they went to Bridger, Wyoming, where they purchased Fred's one half of the ranch on Black's Fork. After about four years they sold their ranch in Wyoming and returned to Charleston in 1903 where they began sawmilling in Daniel Canyon.

These people were good, kindly people and they gave many a weary traveler a meal and a bed. They also took care of their aging parents and raised several children besides their own large family of 13, 10 of whom they reared to maturity. They were beloved by all who knew them, especially their children and grandchildren.

They engaged in ranching and stock raising in the Uintah Basin from 1916 to 1921 after which they again returned to Charleston where they lived until their deaths. Charles suffered a stroke in the early summer of 1933. He was buried in Charleston cemetery. Maria died four years later, on July 28, 1937, and she was laid beside her beloved husband.

Their children are: Charles David, Rachel Ann, Tessie Maria, William Price, Leah Charlotte, Rawlins, Olive Millie, Hazel, George Angus, Ray Alvin, Isabelle, Eva and Grant.

CHARLES DAVID AND ALICE JANE WAGSTAFF THACKER



Charles David Thacker was born on November 28, 1883, at Buysville, Utah, son of Charles E. and Maria Price Thacker. He married Alice Jane Wagstaff on February 22, 1906. She was the daughter of Heber Jonathan and Sarah M. Shelley Wagstaff and was born December 31, 1884, at American Fork.

As soon as Dave could straddle a horse he had one, which he used to bring the cows home from the hills. Horses and oxen were Dave's pet hobby, always enjoying working with them to break them in.

When five years old, he ran away to school so often the teacher let him come and join the other students who ranged in

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age from five to 20 years. In some rural one-room schools, students up to 20 years attended, but not too many. He remembered one experience with a skunk that caused the teacher to send him home for a change of clothes. He rode to Charleston to school when he was in the seventh grade. His schooling ended for three years when his father moved to Wyoming. Three or four years later they sent him back to go on in school. He was 19.

Everyone walked, sometimes miles, to parties, entertainments, Mutual and Church in those days. In Wyoming the young fellows rode horses to take girls to the dances. There were many non-Mormons in Wyoming who were prejudiced against the Mormons, causing trouble around Ft. Bridger and Lyman.

When Dave was 20, in February, 1903, his father took a contract (on another man's word) to supply ties to a new rail line over a mountain. They had to be cut by ax, hewed and delivered on railroad grade. A group of 14 or 16 left Wasatch with their teams to skid and haul the ties. They got to Bridal Veil Falls at noon and found a huge snowslide. They camped for dinner, then doubled teams and got wagons over. They arrived at the camping place at the depot by evening. In the morning all were loaded on the train and shipped to Mack, Colorado. Arriving there, the horses were unloaded and put in a field to feed. Dave's best horse had his leg broken when he was kicked, so it had to be shot.

They started for their working place, but had alkali water to contend with. However, a surveying party supplied them with good water. After two days they reached the company commissary and drew the supplies needed, then were off to the mountains. The place was badly represented. The timber was red pine, scattered up the ledges where horses couldn't get, and with hard trees to cut and handle. All were experienced timber workers, but decided they could make nothing there, so piled what they had drawn from the commissary, covered it with a tarp and struck out through the country for Vernal. All they had to eat on the three-day trek to Green River was flour and water stirred together and baked in a fry pan with a little bacon. At Green River they were offered a ride across on ferry

boats, because Bill Smith and Jake Stills knew the ferry men and told of their plight. It cost \$1 per team and 25 cents per man to cross otherwise. At Jensen they stopped at Joe Smith's. They tried to find work, but weren't successful, so some started home by way of Indian Canyon to Price. Strawberry was snowed in.

Dave found work at the St. Louis Gilsonite mine, two miles east of Ft. Duchesne, then to the Pariette mine, south of Myton. It was a wet mine and Dave became sick. Left there, and at White Rocks went to work for the man he worked for the year before. His wife was half-breed, so he could get contracts from the Indian department. Dave cut cord wood from yellow pine, knotty, gummy stuff, and then hauled to Ft. Duchesne, 20 miles away, with four horses. His father worked at the Pariette mine and then found work hauling water from Myton to the mine.

When they left for home they fixed up a six-horse outfit with two wagons and picked up a load of wool at Starvation to haul to Provo to the woolen mills. Heber sheepmen had wool at Starvation and Currant Creek. Received meager supplies at Ft. Duchesne, which had to last until they reached Heber. There were no towns in between.

Dave was 22 and Alice 21 when they were married. He fell in love with Alice when she was a little girl. He saw her the first time in Sunday School. He depended on working with his three yoke of oxen he had broken for all kinds of farm work and to make a living with, and worked with his father in sawmill work.

After he was married he worked in different organizations in the Church, as Sunday School teacher, in superintendency, as counselor in Sunday School, as president of YMMIA, and president of Elders' Quorum. Dave was active in dramatics for 20 years, and was an exceptionally fine actor even after he became deaf. He was head of the amusement board for a time, played baseball and loved to dance. He and Alice are fine waltzers, taking prizes on three different occasions.

Dave and his father bought a sawmill from Robert Turner, Robert Forman and Ed Clyde—the old John Turner mill in Daniels Canyon, above McGuire Canyon. They

logged all winter in deep snow and came in every night wet to the waist and with their clothes frozen stiff on them. They moved the mill from here to Strawberry Valley, east of the Hub Ranger Station, where Dave and Alice spent their first summer together; then to Sugar Spring. A fellow from Green River came and wanted two timbers, 40 feet long and 18 inches square. Dave made a road up Dry Hollow, found a tree that would make these timbers, and he tells how he got it out for the man with his oxen. The timbers were for the sides of a ferry. They moved to Clyde Creek.

Then Dave was appointed an RFD mail carrier on a 20-mile route, which he traveled with horses the year round. He used a horse and cart, sometimes a horse and buggy, or a sleigh. Sometimes the snow was so deep he would use a pack horse to break the trail. He broke a number of horses for other people on this job, which he held for eight years.

His father bought another mill and two yoke of oxen from Senator Gardner of Spanish Fork and won a contract to furnish the timbers from the East Portal to the West Portal of the Strawberry tunnel. Alf Shelton drove for them.

That fall a moving picture company came from Hollywood to make a picture called "A Hundred Years of Mormonism." They used, as a stage, the part of Wasatch from Charleston, along the hills and over across Daniel, stopping for fiddling and dancing where Clifford and Delores McDonald's farm is. They used all of Thacker's oxen, a number of horse teams and 20 to 30 single hands, men and women, for about 10 days. Everyone enjoyed it so much. Saw the picture later, and their part was very good. About 1919 they lived at Bluebell on the reservation three years.

In 1902, Dave worked with the Indians

DANIEL BIOGRAPHIES

worker and a very wonderful mother. She is very proficient with all kinds of beautiful handwork. She helps a great deal in the American Legion and in the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

Their children are: LaPrele, Ida A., Lela Marie, Lois Thacker, Charles Heber, Van Ness, Luella, Mae, Floyd Verl, Carma Ann, Lowell David and Lyle Vern.

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and scattered stands of white and
were heavily logged as the region

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arrived. In the winter of 1859-60
m Adams with companions went
yon and got out timber for a saw
oneer saw mill in the Provo Valley,
out lumber in the fall of 1860.²¹

ne 6, 1858, p. 2.

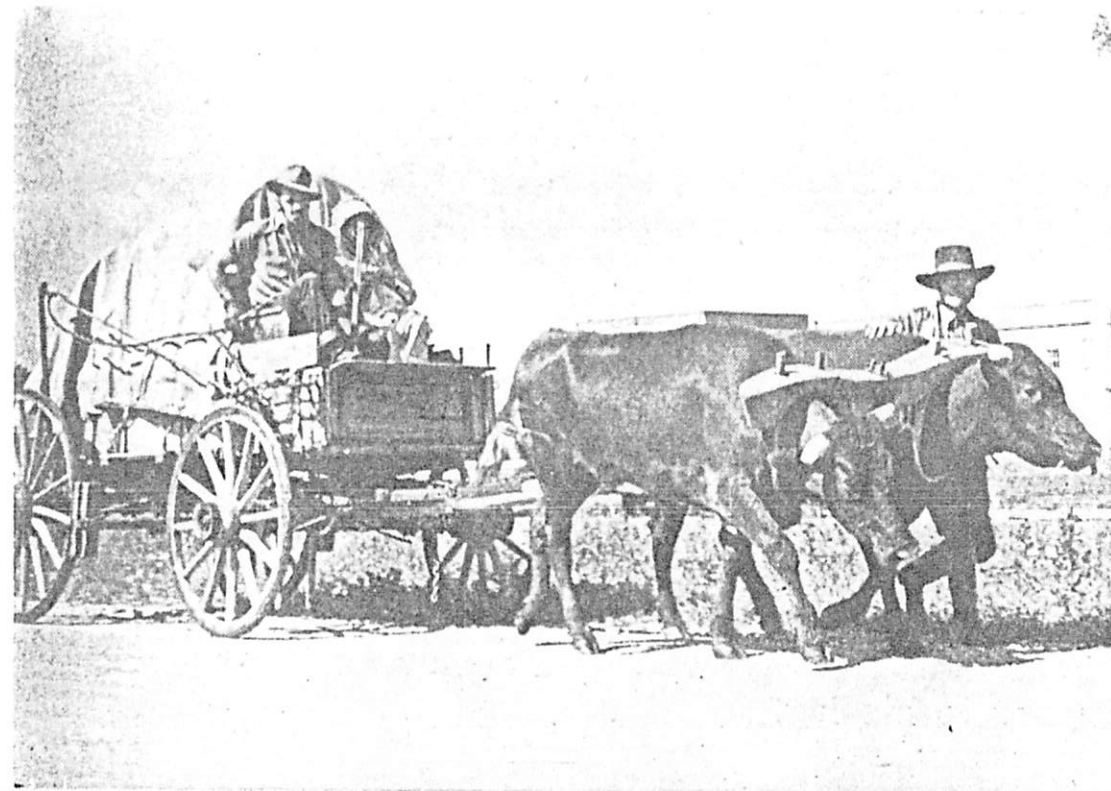
Wasatch County," *op. cit.*, p. 7.



Charles Thacker standing center and
Thacker right rear.

Creek. Henry Coleman on the lower Snake Creek, and
McGuire, Turner and Campbell mills on the South Fork of
Provo River.

The mills were first run with water power from the
creeks but later steam was introduced. Logging was
done with oxen, and it would be difficult to overestimate
the importance of these animals in the pioneering ven-
ture. They were particularly valuable in lumbering.
Here they were preferred even over horses. They were
steady and not easily excited. Where horses, when pull-
ing a heavy load would saw back and forth or would
balk, the oxen would steady down and pull harder and
harder. Oxen could get over the logs easier and could go

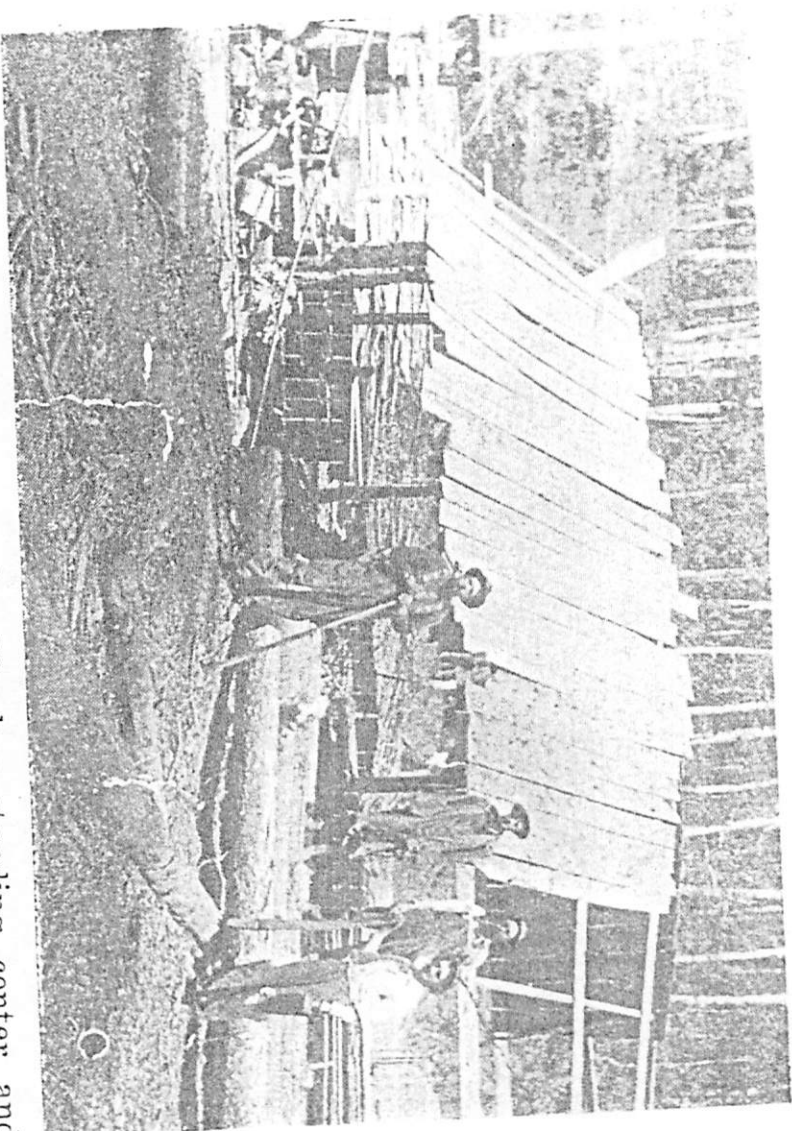


Freighting by oxen

stands of Douglas fir and vast stands of aspen and scattered stands of white and alpine fir, all of which were heavily logged as the region was opened.

Saw mills began to spring forth all over the valley as soon as the settlers arrived. In the winter of 1859-60 William Meeks and James Adams with companions went up Center Creek Canyon and got out timber for a saw mill. This was the pioneer saw mill in the Provo Valley, and it began turning out lumber in the fall of 1860.²⁰

²⁰*Journal History*, June 6, 1858, p. 2.
²¹Crook, "History of Wasatch County," *op. cit.*, p. 7.



Thacker's early sawmill: Charles Thacker standing center and John M. Thacker right rear.

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Cynthia Loretta, died in early youth
 Mrs. Frank (Acie Lovilla) Giles
 Mrs. Ray (Trella May) Giles
 Earl Drell married Freda E. Roylance

Francis David Provost
 Nellie Irine Provost
 Alice Melvinia Provost
 Eliza Miranda Provost
 Lavern Grave Provost.

JAMES WHEELER AND CLARA ESTELLE LOVE PROVOST



James Wheeler was born October 14, 1843, at Pompton, Passaic County, New Jersey. Son of Luke and Julia Ann Wheeler Provost. Married Clara Estelle Love, no marriage data known. Endowments, May 1875. Died October 25, 1925, Salt Lake City.

Clara Estelle Love Provost, born May 2, 1852, Berry, Illinois, daughter of Charles Henry and Eliza M. James Love. Died May 5, 1921, Midway.

James Wheeler Provost was a true pioneer. When his father died suddenly, he assumed the head of the household. He helped build up the town of Midway. He was one of the first loggers at the John Watkins sawmill built on mill flat. He helped support his widowed mother and her family. They were also among the first settlers of the town of Midway.

Jim and Clara were most devoted to each other. They were always together whenever they left home.

Clara was president of the Primary from 1881 to 1882. Before then she was counselor to Cynthia J. Wooton.

Jim was an active veteran of the Black Hawk Indian War. He was very good to his mother, brothers and sisters. He was a good neighbor and friend, being called into homes in times of sickness and death. He was willing to help anyone in need.

Children of James and Clara were:

Charles Henry Provost
 Clara Estelle Provost
 William Green Provost
 Julia Ann Provost
 Wesley Dean Provost

JAMES B. WILSON AND MARGARET POWELL WILSON

James B. Wilson, son of James Thomas Wilson and Isabella Ross Wilson, was born



MIDWAY BIOGRAPHIES



August 22, 1856, Carson City, Nevada. Married Margaret Powell September 29, 1881, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. She died and he married Hannah Lundin November 24, 1915. He died January 20, 1949, Midway.

Margaret Powell Wilson, daughter of Reese Powell and Margaret Morgan Powell, was born September 2, 1858, Llansawel, Carnarthenshire, South Wales. She died July 30, 1913, Midway.

Hannah Lundin, daughter of Andrus Gustof Lundin and Johanna Anderson Lundin, was born October 21, 1878, Dormosyo, Gränsberg, Sweden. She died December 21, 1959.

James B. Wilson, who pioneered in Wasatch County as a farmer, livestock man and community worker, came of Scotch-Irish stock. His great, great paternal grandfather was born in Scotland, but later moved to Ireland where James Thomas Wilson, father of James B., was born and reared. Isabella Ross, Mr. Wilson's mother, came of Scotch ancestry. Both families became converts to the restored gospel and emigrated to "Zion." James Thomas arrived in Utah with a pioneer company on September 3, 1852, and the Ross family reached Salt Lake City in September, 1854.

James T. Wilson and Isabella Ross were married November 16, 1855, and in the spring of 1856 were called to the Carson Valley Mission and settled in Carson City, Nevada, then still a part of the Utah Territory. In a rugged, primitive environment, in dire poverty, James B. Wilson, first child of this young couple, was born.

As a result of the approach of Johnson's army in 1857, the Carson Valley colonists were called back to Salt Lake City. Then began a series of severe experiences for survival. The Wilson family moved to San Pete County where the father gathered saleratus and old grease from which he made

soap. He peddled this product and knit underwear to eke out an existence. In 1859, the family moved to Cache Valley returned to Salt Lake City in 1860. On June 29, 1865, Isabella Ross, the twenty-nine year old mother died, leaving children.

All was not on the dreary side in period, however. In his early teens B. heard Martin Harris, one of the wit of the Book of Mormon, bear his testimony to the divinity of that book. He also heard the ringing exhortations of President Brigham Young and other church leaders. From these experiences coupled with his home training, he developed a faith that constantly grew throughout his life. His formal schooling was meager, completed with his "graduation" from University of Utah after a few months study in the winter of 1875-76. He through constant self-improvement became a truly educated man.

In early manhood Mr. Wilson school in Salt Lake City and Salt County. At eighteen years of age he timber, salt, and ore by ox team at per ton. It took a week for the trip Salt Lake to Park City and return.

In 1875 Mr. Wilson became interested in cutting and hauling timber to the Alta. With his brother, Thomas R., he timber operations in 1876. He pursued work for several years and the timber in the "White Pines" was hauled team to the Park City mines.

James B. Wilson's first visit to Nevada dates back to 1872-73 when during his sojourn there as a youth, he became interested in the farm he later homesteaded.

On September 29, 1881, Mr. Wilson married Margaret Powell, a cultured Welsh immigrant, who came to Utah with her parents in 1873.

In November, 1884, the Wilsons took up permanent residence in Nevada. Mr. Wilson homesteaded the tract upon which he set his heart in his life. In 1885, the young homesteader brought twenty acres of virgin soil with a hard drawn by oxen. This arduous task continued year after year until the entire acres were under cultivation. Beginning in 1885, Mr. Wilson and Fredrick Reineboring homesteader, built the Ditch which had its source about a

up Pine Creek and extended around the side hills to the new farm.

From his homestead beginnings, Mr. Wilson and his sons branched out into an expanding farm and livestock program. The firm of James B. Wilson and Sons became one of the West's leading land and livestock operations. In the 1920's their bands of sheep numbered many thousands, their cattle hundreds of head and their land holdings consisted of thousands of acres and stretched for miles across the northern part of the Provo Valley.

James B. Wilson had a distinguished public career. Beginning in 1885, he served two terms as Justice of the Peace. He assisted in the organization of the Midway Irrigation Company. He helped organize and was president of the Midway Land and Livestock Company. In 1900 he was elected to the Midway town board and for fourteen years served as its president. When the town funds were insufficient to hire a marshal, Mr. Wilson filled that position without pay. During his administration as board president the first telephone service was brought to Midway. This was made possible through the citizens of Midway digging the holes and providing and setting the poles. As Midway town president, he with other community leaders, directed a successful campaign for the establishment of a municipal power plant. He also took the initiative in securing a spring from which water was conveyed to a sprinkling system in the Midway cemetery.

An active Republican in politics, he had a long career as a state legislator. Between 1903 and 1931, he served in eight legislative sessions over a period of sixteen years. While serving as a lawmaker, he was a leader in the move to build a new state capitol. At that time the state used part of the City and County building in Salt Lake City. He sponsored and guided the bill which made possible the development of Memorial Hill in Midway and helped to get certain Wasatch County roads into the state system.

Mr. Wilson was a loyal member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He became a charter member of the MIA while residing in the Salt Lake 12th Ward. For many years he acted as a ward teacher in Midway under Bishops David Van Wagener and John Watkins. He served for thirteen years (1904-1917) as a counselor

to Bishop Jacob Probst of the Midway Second Ward and twenty years (1917-1937) on the Wasatch Stake High Council. In 1925 and 1926, and again in 1927-28, he filled short term missions to the Northwest. He crowned his church work with seven years of labor as an ordained worker in the Salt Lake Temple. This service terminated in 1944 when he was 88 years old.

As a family man, Mr. Wilson sought to inculcate into the lives of his children an appreciation of life's fundamental values. While outwardly somewhat stern, this man had a deep, tender affection for his wife and family. This was evidenced by his devotion to her during her long illness in 1912-13, culminating in her death July 30, 1913.

Margaret Powell Wilson was a native of Wales and began life in a beautiful old home that had been occupied by the mother's family for generations. Margaret's parents were devout Christians, the father serving as chorister for the Baptist church.

However, shortly after the marriage of Margaret Morgan and Reese Powell in 1848, a new influence came into their lives. Elders of the Mormon church converted them to the Latter-day Saint faith. Their three children, Elizabeth, David and Margaret, were baptized as they reached the customary age. The nearest branch of the church was fifteen miles from the Powell home and the family frequently walked both ways to attend services. Margaret's mother was unswerving in her loyalty to the new faith and was eager to join the body of the church in Utah. Elizabeth came to America in 1872 and in August, 1873, the parents with David and Margaret, arrived in Salt Lake City.

The new home in "Zion" was a two-room adobe house built and paid for by Margaret's brother, David. The family were members of the Salt Lake Fifteenth ward in which many Welsh converts, former friends of the Powells, lived. At the age of eighteen, Margaret joined the Relief Society organization.

Margaret's mother never enjoyed robust health. Not long after arriving in Salt Lake, she contracted a severe cold from which she never fully recovered. For several years she was an invalid. Margaret was her nurse and constant companion until her mother's death on July 8, 1880.

It was sometime prior to this that Mar-

MIDWAY BIOGRAPHIES

garet met her future husband, James B. Wilson.

On September 29, 1881, James B. Wilson and Margaret Powell were married in the old Endowment House by Joseph F. Smith. However, Margaret's tender ministrations for her parents were not yet complete, for her father lived with the newly wed couple until his death February 11, 1882.

James B. and Margaret Wilson established their first home in Salt Lake City, but this they vacated and gave to Mr. Wilson's father when he returned homeless from a pioneering experience in Mesa, Arizona. Although unaccustomed to anything but urban life, Mrs. Wilson with her husband moved to a lonely homestead in Midway in 1884.

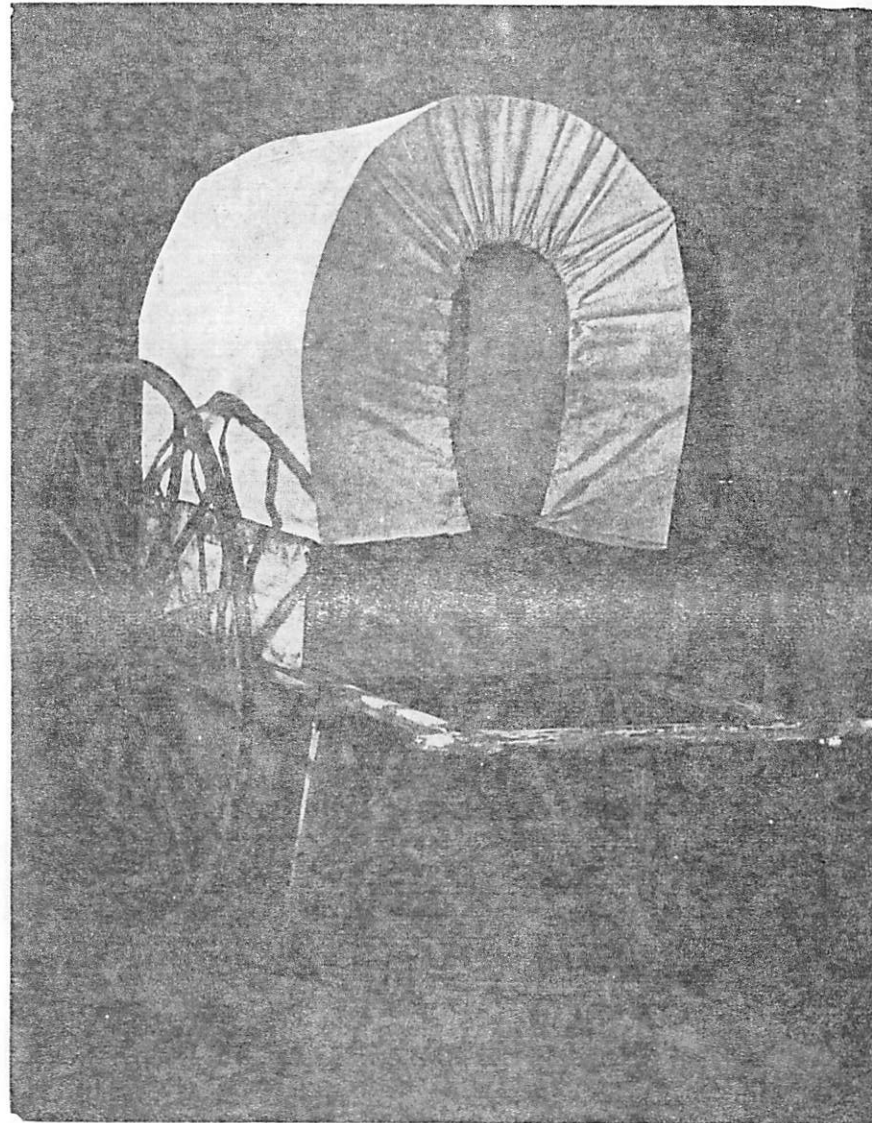
In the spring of 1891, the Wilson farm home and furnishings were destroyed by fire. A home in the town of Midway was then established. Mrs. Wilson was a woman of unusually good judgment not only in business affairs, but also on the problems of life. For years she conducted a neighborhood store in part of her two room home. The income from this store, supplemented by the proceeds from farm products, provided a large portion of the family support until the farming and livestock operations of her husband and sons were well established. She was an active Relief Society worker and served on the Old Folks Committee in Midway. Her life was dedicated to quiet service for her family, her neighbors, the sick and the poor. Mr. Wilson married Hannah Lundin November 24, 1915. She was a well educated woman. She was an efficient, capable stenographer when she met and married Mr. Wilson. She was an active worker in the Church and was devoted to her husband to the end.

She and Mr. Wilson reared two children after their marriage, Eugene Orgill, a nephew of Mrs. Wilson and Barbara whom they adopted.

Children of James B. and Margaret Powell Wilson were:

James Brigham, Jr., married Lota Haffaker;
Mrs. William G. (Edna) Young;
David J., married Mary Jacobs;
Mrs. Wayne B. (Belle) Hales;
R. Arthur, married Eva Huber;
Mrs. Grant Y. (Edith) Anderson. 811

OK team
log hauling
by
James B
Wilson
RD 808-811



Original Handcart, 1856

Courtesy—Daughters of Utah Pioneers

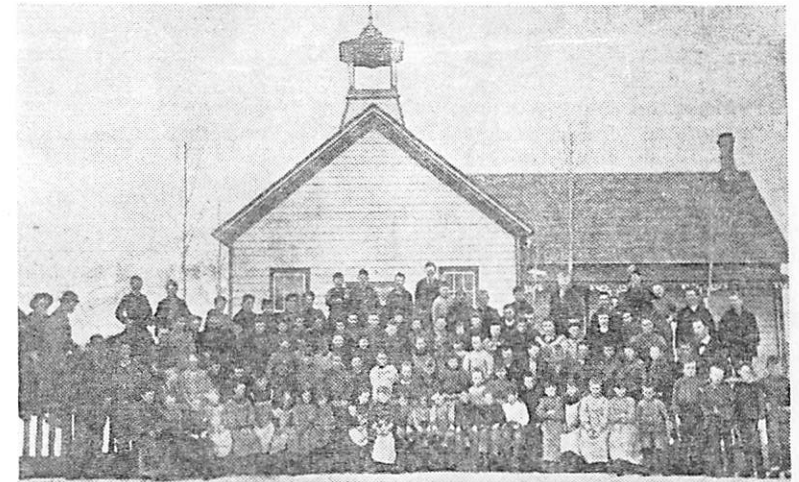
SCHOOLS AND THEIR TEACHERS

*Would you like to go back to the old brick school,
Hear the bell ring once again,
See your knife carved desk, your book and slate.
And play bookey now and then—?*

*Then step on my magic carpet,
The one we call memory,
And over the clouds of the by-gone years
We'll journey—just you and me.*

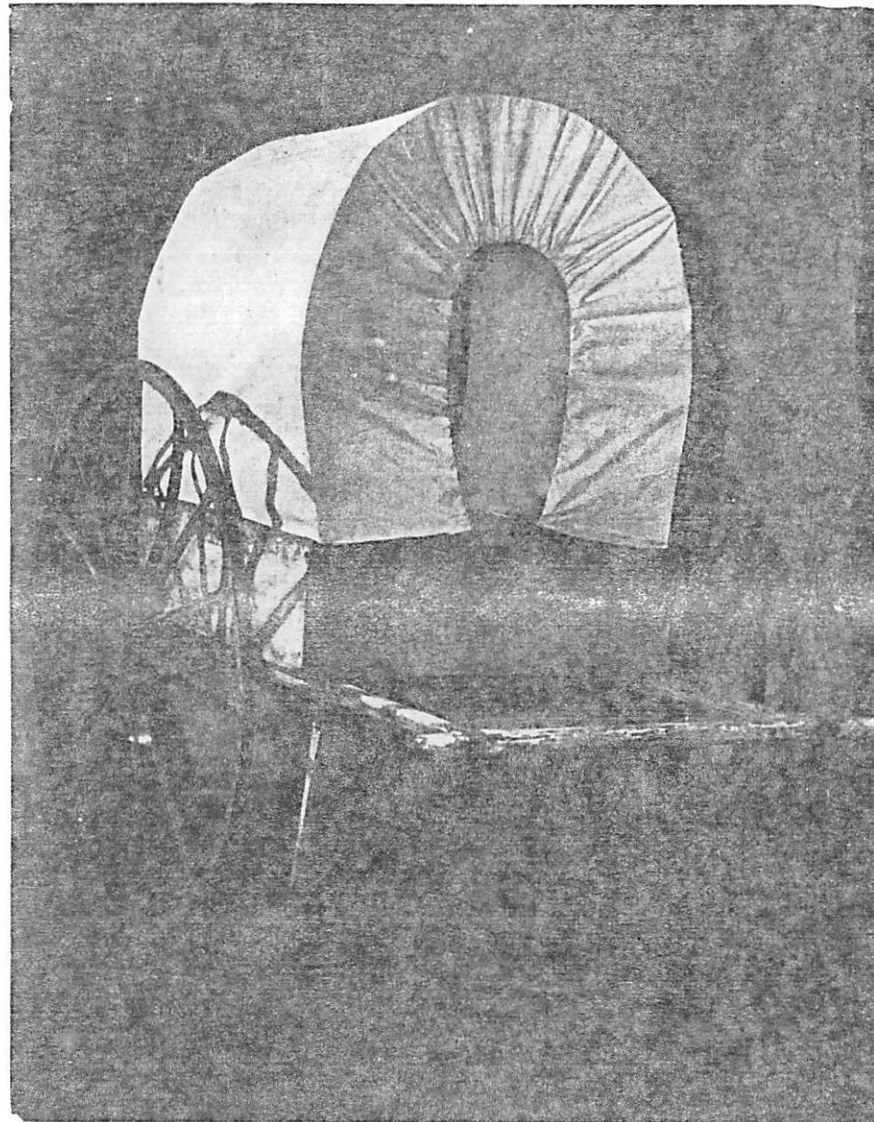
*Look! there's the schoolhouse just over the hill,
There the schoolmaster stands in the door,
He's wearing his spectacles on the end of his nose,
His coat reaches most to the floor.*

*There's a rosy cheeked girl, her hair in long braids,
And a freckled faced boy, I can see,
My darling, it's you with a slate on your arm,
And the boy that you wait for, is me.*



First School House

It is said that Utah's Pioneers brought their culture with them. In every community one of the first buildings erected was a meeting-house built of canvas, logs or adobe brick. It was not only used as a



Original Handcart, 1856

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